DAILY-WEEKLY-EUNDAY.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1906.

How to Call The Times-Dispatch. Persons wishing to communicate with

Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

When calling between 8 A. M. and 9 A. M. call to central office direct for 4041 composing room, 4042 business office, 4043 for mailing and press rooms.

Where God hath a temple the Devil will have a chapel.

#### A Northern View of Secession. Our estcemed contemporary, the Brook

lyn Union, in commenting on an editoria of this paper anent President Roosevelt's Day speech in Portsmouth says: "Our contemporary (The Times-Dispatch) makes an error too common in the South in saying that the Nort waged war against the South." The Times-Dispatch confesses that.

is so bewildered by the boldness of this denial of what was supposed to be one of the best established facts of history that it despairs of finding any commo ground of accepted fact upon which both the Brooklyn Union and The Times-Dis patch can stand.

was the United States government, and not the North, that waged the war is a distinction without a difference. The argument that the seceded States contributed over 300,000 men, not counting the black troops, to the Union army may be partially, at least, offset by the North who were more than Southern sympathizers and copper-heads, who ac up arms in her defense that has nothing to the case, one way or the other. The South secoded by States, and the States in their sovereignty, had the right to The Union's reference to the Confederates as "insurgents" is as in-

Union recites the States of the South that contributed soldiers to the Union army, but leaves out Virginia from the list, and it is an interesting and striking fact that, after the excision from her side of West Virginia, the United States never organized any body of sol diers from Virginia to take up arms against the old mother State. And this, too, though after the occupation of Alex-May, 1862, a large part of Virginia was constantly within the Federal lines. It the everlasting glory of Virginia that her people were all on one side, and cause Southern men enlisted in the Union army, the North did not wage war upon the South, breaks down.

It is a honeless task to argue with who ignore the history of the United States and the formation of its Constitution. It is comforting, however, to those who love the truth to know nat, little by little, the truth is per plating into the minds of Northern peo are conceding the indisputable fact that 'if the right of secession had been denied time that the Constitution was adonted, and acceded to by the several States, it never would have been adopted and Virginia, at least, would have remained a sovereign and independent State to herself. And it may now be safely said that, as far as the people of Vir ginia are concerned, all the evils that Patrick Henry predicted were more than realized, and that her statesmen, in 1788. committed some of the most lamentable mistakes that ever were made when appeared, indissolubly to people so different in their political antecedents, their habits of life, their business pursuits and

From the standpoint of a Virginian ven meagerly versed in the history of his State, the war waged by the North upon the South was as plain an Instance of a war for territory and a market as any invasion of Alexander or Napoleon or the war of England upon China to extend the oplum trade. The love of Union and the love of money were synonymous terms, a matter of plair business calculation, in which constitutional rights were summarily ignored

their economic interests.

This is the view of a State's rights Vir ginian, and, however unpleasant it may sound now to Northern ears, we believe that it will be the sober verdict of his-

#### Powers and Duties of the President.

President Roosevelt has made a confession to Chairman Wadsworth. In a letter to that Congressman, he says:

"In the first place, I wish promptly to acknowledge the one portion of your letter in which you are, in the main, right, I was in error in the statement, which I accepted from Senator Beveridge that there was no provision for making the plants accessible at all hours to the imspectors. The provision was put in in another place; but it is not as good as the original provision."

Mr. Rosewelt is very human in his

Mr. Roosevelt is very human in his proneness to err. He has made a record in the matter of impetuous mistakes. But this has not served to tone him down nor to deter him from his determination to dictate legislation. In conclud-

ing his letter to Mr. Wadsworth, he says; "I care not a whit for the language of the amendment. What I am concerned with is to have it accomplish the object I have in view."

Mr. Roosevelt is not content to be niere executive officer. He wishes to be the nation's law-giver. He makes up his mind that such and such a law is needed; then he communicates his wishes to Congress. If the law is enacted, well; if not, he clubs the Republican members into submission.

The Washington correspondent of the Bal'imore Sun says that the President's hammering process has created hostility in the House, as well as in the Senate, and that "It is inevitable that an explo sion shall come sooner or later which will place the entire Congress of the United States guite as openly against the President as it was against Jackson in his first administration, and against Johnson in the last three years he served

The trouble with Mr. Boosevelt is that he is altogether too strenuous. He is taking too much upon himself.. He is in control of one branch of the government but not of all branches. The Constitution provides that all legislative powers shall States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

"It is obvious," says Mr. Tucker, in his work on the Constitution, "that the Constitution intended to vest in the President of the United States the executive power and none other."

The President is required to give Con gress information of the state of the sideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

In giving information and making recom mendations, the President is well within his rights, but when he initiates legislation and undertakes to browbeat Congress into enacting it, he assumes the role of dictator. No wonder Congress is growing tired of the President's

Economical Housekeeping. Ten young women of Chicago, who are engaged to wed, have just graduated from the Commons Cooking School of that city. They are all well-to-do, but riches have a way of taking wings, and they are preparing for emergencies.

At their graduation from the cooking school, they prepared tempting meals for They made the most appetizing dishes at a cost of from 2 to 6 cents. They demonnishing flats, tipping tanitors and otherwise cutting down expenses.

They maintain that a young man with a salary of \$15 a week is in position to ake a wife and give her comfortable support. They maintain that a family of two may have three very good meals a day at a total cost of \$5.25 per week Here is the week's menu:

Rye Muffins Fried Butterfish. Stewed Prunes. Luncheon or Supper Brown Bread. Bolled Custard. Cookless Strawberry Salad. T

Breaded Lamb Chops (baked). Mashed Potatoes, Cucumbers Rhubarb Shortcake.

TUESDAY.
Breakfast.
Coffee. Fried Butterfish.
Fried Potatoes.

Luncheon or Supper Stewed Gooseberries. Wafers. Cocoa. Whole Wheat Bread.

Dinner. Tomato Soup Veal Pie. Asparagus Salad,

Lemon Milk Sherbet. WEDNESDAY.
Breakfast.
Bolled Rice with Milk,
Gems.
Creamed Eggs.
Coffee,

Graham Gems. Luncheon or Supper. Strawberry Shortcake, Cup Custard.

Dinner Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce. es. Lettuce Salad. Spinach. Cherries.

THURSDAY. Breakfast.
Coffee. Strawberries.
Potato Cakes. Bolled Mackerel
, Scalded Corn Cakes.

Luncheon or Supper.
Turkish Pilau.
Rhubarb Sauce. Cookies.

Soup, Cold Boiled Tongue, Asparagus on Toast, e and Cheese Bandwiches, Wafers and Coffee, Lettuce

FRIDAY. Shredded Wheat Bacon, with Calf's Liver. Yee. Cherries. Bread. Coffee.

Luncheon or Supper,
Cream Tonst, Sponge Cake,
Apple Jelly,
Chocolate Blane Marge,

Dinner,
Boiled Salmon,
Cucumbers,
Strawberry Ice Cream,
Sponge Cake,

SATURDAY.
Breakfast.
Wheatlet, with Dates.
Cream Salmon.,
Stewed Gooseberries.
Coffee.

Ituncheon or Supper.

Potato Salad.

Hard Gingerbread.

Cottage Cheese.

Roast Veal, Polatoes, Scallion Salad, Cherry Same Wafers.

Breakfast Oranges, 'Veal Kidney Saute. Brown Bread. Coffee.

Lunchean or Supper, al. Rolled Sandwiches, Strawberry Shortcake, Cold Venl

Dinner,
Cream of Asparagus, with Croutons.
Lobster Balad. Brown Bread Bars.
Deep Chierry Pie,
Coffee. Balted Pecans. Olives.

There are housekeepers in Richmond who have demonstrated beyond question that six dollars a week is quite sufficlent to supply first-rate food for two persons and feed the cook. It requires careful management and intelligent forethought, but it can be done; and it should be done by all married couples in moderate circumstances. It is vulgar to spend the major portion of one's income

on something to eat.

If persons of limited meass would exintelligent economy in providing for the table, they would have better health and they would have more money to spend in other and more profitable directions. But, after all, it is a matter of taste. It depends on how much one thinks of his appetite.

Enormous Outlay for Jewels. Thirty-five million dollars' worth of precious stones were imperied in 1965 for the personal adorament of the American people. Let some modern evolukind loves to wear glittering morsels that the American woman, by niesns of the efforts of the American provides was able to buy nine million dollars more of jewels in 1905 than in the prological explanation be forthcoming or not, the money which answereth all things is apparently there in full force Nor is there any falling off in annual for December, 1905, valued at \$3,633,379, ports of jewels for any year up to 1879. These figures are just another and very significant proof of the growing

country. If the sum of thirty-five million dollars were invested at five per cent. it would yield one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars income annually, which is another way of saying that the Americans are going to pay in perpetuity \$150,000 a month for the priviege of buying and giving to their wives and sweethearts the fewels imported in in individual cases, doubtless, but in the aggregate this country is paying ate "her" who and how many so ever

desire and capacity for luxury in our

#### Southern Cattle.

she may be.

The recent purchase of a large tract of raising and feeding of beef cattle means a new era for the South in beef-raising. be filled by cattle of the best improved leeder the most and best beef at the lowest cost. It means there will be demand at the farmer's door at a coof price for every bull, cow or steer of this that the large cattle ranches of the West have been divided up into small the South to supply this fast-increasing ter beef, and the farmer and breeder who starts a herd of registered cattle to supply this inevitable demand for pure bred bulls is bound to succeed.

where than Virginia beef and mutton Why do Richmond householders and Richmond hotel-keepers buy the Western article, when the Virginia article is better? Let us all give Virginia product the preference, and so not only get the best, but encourage home industry.

Richmond has recently taken up the professional loafer, and they are living very hard in that city just a this time, and, according to the reports in the paper, the city will not stop until it has entirely rid, itself of this very objectionable class.—Roano'ce jung.

There is no excuse for loafing in Rich mond. There is demand for labor in and the able-bodied man who loafs and begs does so from choice. There never was a more auspicious time for enforc ing the vagrant lay.

The Scottsville Enterprise is the new into being with fair promise and oright prospects. It says that scottsville is a wideawake town, and that "with her five white and two colored churches, ing country, filled with enterprising citihotghts."

Hurrah for Scottsville and the Enterprise! May they grow and prosper to gether.

The United States exports amounted last year to \$1,660,004,502. As an offset to this, however, must be figured the cash that Sarah Bernhardt took away with her.

There is nothing very interesting about a school of dolphins except the fact that nobody can possibly accuse it o being a correspondence school,

tennis while his throne is tottering might have been a whole lot worse. He might have taken to ping-pong.

However much time the Czar may ly persuade himself that he is simply

Because a man works in the govern ment mint it does not necessarily for low that he has ever tasted a govern ment mint julep.

Reverting again to the Itomanoff's ten something is badly wrong with his sor

The President announces that he will write in the future for no other magazine but the Congressional Record. Of the two Most Famous Nicholases,

the Longworth appears to be passing the pleasanter time, It is an injustice to the fforist, how ever, to assume that every bouquet has n bomb centre.

Woodward & Son, 320 S. 9th St. Lumber Largest Stock, Lowest Prices, Quick Deliveries.



Costiveness, Billousness, Female IIIs, Majaria, Fever and Agua. there's noth ing to equal

the Bitters. Try a hottle

# Rhymes for To-Day

To a Discriminating Lady. IWho states, anonymously, that picking up The Times-Dispatch, always turns engerly and first "Rhymes For To-day."]

Now let my rough, unlessoned muse. Give thanks in accents cluste, yet terse, To thee, unknown, who dost peruse. If know thee not-'tis sadly true! I'm singing thanks to thee all blindly—and yet my feeling is for you Most kindly.

I know not if thine eyes be black I know not If thine eyes be black
Or blue or gray-the rhymer mays them
All homage, but he can, alack!
Not praise them.
Thy tresses, I can't guess their hue,
Or know what adjective would fit them—
I must, with all regrets to you,
Omit them.

I wot not if thou'rt shy or bold, Or dark or fair, or cross or courtly: For all I know, thou mayst be old I wot not it thou treaty or cross or courtly: For all I know, thou mayst be old And portly.

Thy qualities could not be more Obscured from me—to my large gruds

One thing alone I know for sure-

Thou, more than most of these ill times rt wise and true discriminating, witness that thou giv'st my rhymes

As witness that thou government of the such rating.

That's thy distinction, pure and whole, Just say to any chance inquirer:

"17 I am H. S. H.'s sole .

"18 I am H. S. H.'s sole .

## Merely Joking.

Her Roan.—"That's a fine horse Miss Strongmind drives. It's a roan, isn't it?" "Of course it is. You'll be asking nea-if it's her own hair she wears."—Chicago

Cause and Effect .- Wedderly: "I don'

Cause and Effect.—Wedderly: "I don't believe I slept an hour last night." Sin-gleton: "Insomnia?" Wedderly: "Yest, the baby had it."—Chicago News.

A Heavy One.—Mrs. Lusher: "What beasts men are!" Mr. Lusher: "Yes, my dear; beasts of burden. The women are the burden."—Brooklyn Life. Augustus (to his flancee): "Couldn't you kiss me a little more affectionately, dear?" Arabella: "Well, I do my best; but you are the first one that has ever complained!"—London Bystander.

Logical.—Teacher: "Why was Solomon called the wises, man in the world?" Bright Pupil: "Because he had 700 wives." "How is that?" Well, my father says it takes a mighty smart man to manage one wife."—Translated for Tales from Familie—Journal.

Couldn't Rattle Him .- The Boston um Couldn't Rattle Him.—The Boston umpire had given a decision that did mot please the players of the visiting team. Threateningly they crowded around him. "You can't call it a balk," protested the captain, "If the plicher takes a step toward first base before he shoots the ball there." "That is purely an academic question." he said, "which need not be adjudicated here. Resume your, spherical recreation."—Chicago Tribune.

A Steady Nerve Needed at V. P. I. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Very important events are soon

o take place at the great Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg. Dr. J. M. Mc-Bride, the president, has been away dur-Bride, the president, has been away during the session recently closed on a sick leave. As to whether his health has improved enough to enable him to resume the presidency or not, no one seems to know. If he should resign on account of ill-health, a new president will be elegicated and already wires are being pulled. An old war-horse "sniffs something in the air".

McBride has done a great work for the institute. With an iron hand he has kept things quiet and made much pro-gress possible for the institute. The agzens, she bids fair to rise to greater ricultural features and the experiment antion, however, have not made the progress that other features of the work have. Some of us have "spoken out in the meeting," advocating development of the agricultural features. During, the past two years the agricultural side of the institute has been almost entirely reorganized. A broad foundation has been laid now for the agricultural side also, but there seems to be some difference of opinion as to how the building should go up, on this foundation. So ing should go up on this foundation. So that steadiness of nerves is needed in the experiment station as well as in the

Added to these things is also the fact Added to these things is also the fact that the terms of four members of the hoard will expire on July the first. Governor Swanson is expected to fill these vacancies by four more appointments. What the policy of these four mon to be appointed will be is the other unsetted problem. This is the \*\*st time that V. P. I. has had one of its old students in the gubernatorial chair, and Governor Swanson has the sinere interest of the institute at neart, no doubt. It is believed that he will appoint ment on the board of sound industrial training—men who are trained in agricultural or mewho are trained in agricultural or me-chanical arts. If the institute should need another president, such mei, would, no doubt, select another who is sound need another president, such men would, no doubt, select another who is sound on industrial training, even if they had to east their vision outside of the East.

This is the place the farmers' and the mechanics' sons receive their training. It is the great school for the industrial masses. Hence, great interest over the State is felt for the welfare of the institute. It is to be hoped that none of the troubles of the raist will be repeated at the institute. Experiences of the past should teach an important lesson—how to avoid the conditions which made those troubles possible.

As a farmer and alumnus of the institute, who is familiar with the rosst and present history if the institute, a write these few lines with the hope that there will be no backward step taken in the work at V. P. I. R. II. PRICE.

Montgomery county.

The President's "Conservatism." The President's "Conservations," at last has a good word for Mr. Reosevelt. It finds he was "more conservative" in his speech at Portsmouth, Va., on Memorial Day than on similar and former occasions; "said nothing about the "righteousness" of the war the North waged against the South," "the freeing

of the negroes," or "the blessings of the North's victory," though he did make "a tribute in brief to the men to "whose valor we owe it that the Union was preserved." It certainly would have been strange had he not done so. But "a tribute in brief to the men to 'whose valor we owe it that the Union was preserved." If certainly would have been strange had he not done so. But that he gave equal praise to the 'courage and sincerity of conviction, with equal fidelity to a high ideal as it was given to each to see that ideal," to both 'the men who were the gray," and claimed no more for one than the other, especially tickles the fancy of our contemporary which considers it 'a complete vindication of the Confederate soldiers' and says it is "all that could be expected or asked of a Northern man," which is quite a concession on its part. But Mr. Roosevelt is equal part Northern and Southern, by lineage, and only Northern by birth. No Northern man denies the Southern soldiers were brave, but how about the "high ideal" of a slave empire as opposed to a free country?

Our contemporary makes an error too common in the South in saying the North waged war against the South. It was the U. S. government against a portion of the Union in insurrection, which refused to accept the verdict of the presidential election, liew to arms, and selzed

tion of the Union in insurrection, which refused to accept the verdict of the presidential election, flow to arms, and selzed gövernment property. The "righteous-ness" of its cause was iong ago conceded by the world at large, and there was no need to allude to it. That it was not really a sectional war is shown by the fact that no less than twelve Southern States, some of which had "se-ceded," contributed to the Union armies coded," contributed to the Union armies no less than 304,575 men, not counting the black troops. These States were: Alabama, 2,576; Arkansas, 8,289; Florida, 1,206; Itentocky, 66,020; Louislana, 5,220; Maryland ("My Maryland"), 50,316; Mississippi, 545 (Jeff Davis's own State); Missouri, 109,111; North Carolina, 3,155. There were three full regiments from western Northern Carolina, besides men in Northern regiments. Tonnessee, 81,-022; Texas, 1,955; West Virginia, which cut off from "the Old Dominion" when that State seceded, 32,068.

Nor was there need for the President to allude to "the blessings of the North's

Nor was there need for the President to allude to "the blessings of the North's (?) victory," for intelligent Southern men to-day, ex-Confederates, admit it was well the war ended as it did, that slayery was a costly burden, and that Northern men have done more for the South than the Southerners. Of this the writer has personal knowledge, but it writer has personal knowledge, but it it a self-evident proposition. Some of our Southern friends, however, need to do a lot of forgetting.—Brooklyn Union.

### VIRGINIA RAILROADS.

A Competing Line to the Coalfields Rapidly Building.

fields Rapidly Building.

The New York Hereld says:
Financiers identified with the coal roads traversing Virginia, West Virginia and eastern Kentucky are watching with interest not unmixed with apprehension the completion of the Deepwater and Tidewater Rallroad, which Henry H. Rogers and his associates are building from the Pocahontas coal fields of West Virginia to the seaboard at Norfolk.

This road, which is being constructed with the most modern and up-to-date imethods, is regarded as one of the best ballasted and graded coal rallways in the country. It is expected that the line will be completed by December, 1997, and, owing to the remarkable fact that it is being built without the issue or sale of

a dollar in stocks or bonds, the enterprise on its completion contains a wealth of unknown possibilities in the line of reduced transportation charges and econo

duced transportation charges and economies in operation.

The Deepwater-Tidewater road practically parallels the Norfolk and Western from the Pocahonias coal fields to Norfolk, and its route is decidedly shorter. Its grades do not average more than seven and one-half feet to the mile, and it promises to become a competitor of the promises to become a competitor of the controlled dimensions not only to the it promises to become a competitor of formidable dimensions, not only to the Norfolk and Wastern to the formidable dimensions, not only to the Chesa-peake and Ohio and all the other roads in the territory which are identified with the mining or transportation of coal.

In railroad and financial circles it is will be forthcoming soon from the Wes Virginia coal territory. Recognizing the advent of dangerous competition, the other roads are selzing time by the forelock to strengthen their respective positions and holdings.

C. & O. INTERESTS REACHING OUT.

It is considered partly as a result of he existing situation that the Caesapeake and Ohio Interests are engaged in peake and Onlo interests are engaged in negotiations for the acquisition of the Northern Coal and Coke Company's extensive coal fields in Pike county, Ky., which are practically a continuation of the rich coal deposits in West Virginia.

The action of J. P. Morgan & Company

The action of J. P. Morgan & Company in acquiring the Kentucky and Ohio Bridge Company enterprise across the Chio River, from Ironton, Ohio, to Ashland, Ky., is regarded as a move to strengthen the position of the Cincinatt, Hamilton and Dayton road, whose destinants, many heavy according to the Cincinatt. nati, Hamilton and Dayton load, destinies may be affected by the situa-

tion.

It is not regarded as improbable also that the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton, may become a connecting link of one of the other roads between the West Virginia coal fields and the great lakes.

"The Chesapeake and Ohio is handicapped in the transportation of its coal products through the congestion of coal traffic at Cincinnati, and there is talk of, a possibility that the property may acquire

bility that the property may acquire either the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton or the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton as an outlet toward the Lakes.

ton or the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton as an outlet toward the Lakes.

Deepwater and Tidewater interests are in possession of valuable coal properties in the Pocahontas district, including the old Hewitt holdings. When the four hundred miles of road to the Atlantic seahoard are completed, it is the Intention to continue the railway to the Ohio Rilver, probably at or near Huntington, W. Va., and thence to the Lakes. The Deepwater portion of the line is now practically completed, from Deepwater, W. Va., to the Virginia State line, near Montcalm, where it strikes the Norfolk and Western.

CONNECTION AT DEEPWATER, At Deepwater a connection is made with the Chesapsake and Ohio.

The Deepwater Railroad is even now running trains on a regular schedule from Deepwater through Robson, Page, Kincald, Hamilton, Blake and Dolhan to Lively, W. Va.

caid, Hamilton, Blake and Dolhan to Lively, W. Va.

It is expected that the entire line from Deepwater to Norfolk will cost about \$20,000,000, or about \$50,000 a mile.

Among the modern methods used in building the road are track-laying machines, which can construct a mile of road in a day.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, who has been appointed Norwegian ambasador to Great Britain, is a firm believer in woman's rights.



injure. BAVES TIME. BRINGS REST. CASTORIA

\_\_ and has been made under his per-Cast Hiltchin sonal supervision since its infancy.
Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but

Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment. What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregorle, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Oplum, Morphine nor other Narcotle substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Collc. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of Chart Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

# SCHOLARSHIPS IN ART SCHOOL

Times-Dispatch Honors Won by Miss Barber and Messrs. Walker and Moeller.

#### TUITION FOR THE RECIPIENTS

Free Tuition in Classes of University of Virginia Summer School of Art.

Richmond people generally, and espe-cially those interested in art and the progress and success of art students in the outcome of the spirited contest for The Times-Dispatch art scholarships in the Summer Art School at the University of Virginia. The winners, as announced elsewhere, are Miss Bessie, T. Barber,



MR OTTO MOELLER.

No. 714 East Leigh Street; Mr. Stewart Dugald Walker and Mr. Otto Moeller. To the latter was given an extra schol-arship in recognition of ambitious effort.

Promising Young Artists.

Each of the winners is well known in art circles in the city. Miss Barber is a daughter of Mr. E. A. Barber, of this city. She has already accomplished much in her chosen work, and her future is bright. Wherever she has exhibited she has won honors. Her art training was gotten in New York, with one summer of outdoor sketching in color at "The Cape Cod School of Art." She has exhibited five times in New York and has the distinction of having won at these exhibitions a first prize, three mentions and a scholarship.

Mr. Walker's work is quite well known. He has frequently drawn for The Times-Dispatch and for magazines, and his friends have been deeply gratified to notice constant improvement, with promise of real excellence.

Mr. Otto Moeller is also a well known young artist of the city, and the character and ambition of his work find warm praise in that the judges gave him an extra scholarship. Promising Young Artists.

Three Charters Granted.

Three Charters Granted.

The State Corporation Commission has granted the following charters:

Danville Albeite Association (Incorporated), Danville, Rice Gwynne, president; W. W. Clark, vice-president; George G. Temple, R. B. Graham, J. M. Ley, Danville, Va. Capital, \$10,000.

Balley Distilling Company (Incorporated), Pittsylvania "county, W. M. Balley, president, Advance, N. C.; W. Balley, president, Advance, N. C.; W. K. King, vice-president, Greensboro, N. C.; T. F. Balley, secretary and treasure and general manager, Danville, Capital, \$10,000.

Loucks Iron and Steel Company (Incorporated) \$10,000.
Loucks Iron and Steel Company (Incorporated), Roanoke. W. H. Fetter, president; D. S. Loucks, treasurer; Aaron Loucks, Mr. H. Porter, Scottdale, Pa. Capital, \$100,000.

Property Transfers,
Richmend: Thomas L. Blanton and
wife to Downer B. Wise, 38 1-6 feet on Take No Substitute.



# Our Name

Ice

Cream you will not realize how de-licious it is. Vanilia, Straw-berry, Chocolate, Caramel, Cof-fee, Lemon and Orange Ice, and all the latest in Fancy Creams. For luncheons, dinners, parties, and the like, no dessert is so

**Ice Cream** H. W. MOESTA

117 E. MAIN STREET.

west of Foushee Street, \$5.
Eugene Roane to Grant Roane, 1-2 in-terest in 26 feet on west line of Buchan-an Street, 81 feet south of Cedar Street,

Emma and John C. Wilson to John W. Bradshaw, 20 5 1-2-12 feet on north line of Marshall Street, 155 7-12 feet east of Twelfth Street, \$1,150.

Henrico: John T. Martin and wife to Ida Grimage, lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4 on plan of Woodville, \$43.71.

Ida and Thomas Grimage to James Tallaferro, 100 feet on south side of Ragland Street, plan of Woodville, \$390.

Valentine Meat Julee Company, Inc., to Richmond and Chesapeake Bay Rail-

to Hommon and Chespeake By Rook way Company, 37 of an acre on Brook Road and an easement over .08 of an acre adjoining the above, \$2,000. George D. Priddy and wife to Mary A. Griffith, 42 1-2 feet on Floyd Avenue, southeast corner of Strawberry Street, W. P. Veitch and wife to Mrs. L. B. W. P. Veitch and wife to Mrs. L. B.

W. P. Veitch and wife to Mrs. L. B. Harris, lot No. 9 in block 40, plan of Barton Heights, \$390.
F. B. Traylor and wife to George W. Wynant, lots Nos. 9, 10 and 11 in block 3, plan of Oak Park, \$675.

George W. Sheppard and wife to C. I. Sheppard, six acres near Taylor's crossing on Richmond, Frederickslurg and Potomac Hallroad, \$200.
C. I. Sheppard and wife to George W. Sheppard, 11-2 acres near Taylor's crossing, on Richmond, Frederickslurg and Potomac Railroad; \$100.

Choosing Lesser Evil.

Mrs. Wagg (with paper)—"Oh, John, here's something good to know. It says a few drops of lemon juice in a glass of water will kill all the living things in it.

Mr. Wagg—"Pardon me, my dear, not for mine. I'd sconor swallow an aquarium than a morgue any day."—Boston Transcript.

DRINKING TOO MUCH,

they will promptly relieve the nauses.

SICK HEADACHF
and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feetings. Elegantly sugar coates.